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Enteric fever at Quito—Death of sheep on steamship Pizarro.

The following dispatch is translated from El Grito del Pueblo:

Quito, July 28: The mortality here produced by enteric fever is alarming. Neither the municipal nor federal authorities are engaged in fighting the epidemic.

From the same paper I translate the following cable from Callao:

As 17 sheep died on the steamship *Pizarro* during the trip from Panama to Callao, the director of health ordered a thorough disinfection of the decks with chloride of lime, and telegraphed to all the ports in the south to receive the vessel only after a thorough and minute examination.

Plague in Payta.

The following information of plague in Payta is taken from a report of the alcalde of that city:

Total number of cases from April 29 to July 1, 56. Of this number 30 died and 10 have been discharged cured. Antipest serum was tried on 30, of which number 7 died. In fighting the spread of plague old houses infested by rats were destroyed and burned, as was also the old city wharf. Committees were appointed to make house-to-house inspections, to supervise the cleaning of the streets, to inspect the quality of medicines and other articles sold to the public; carts were provided to gather and carry off garbage and dirty water which was previously thrown into the sea; rat traps have been distributed to the public; poison has been placed on the wharves and in the squares to kill rats, and the seabeach cleaned daily by a special squad. A physician has also been sent to Colán. Smallpox, which has been prevailing in Payta, is now dying out.

Circular relative to quarantine measures at Ancon, Canal Zone.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 16, 1904.

To ship agents etc., Guayaquil.

SIRS: I have the honor to notify you that I have been advised by Surg. R. H. Carter, chief quarantine officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, that the following measures will be enforced at port of Ancon, Canal Zone, with reference to all vessels, their crews, passengers, and others from Guayaquil.

1. All passengers immune to yellow fever and so certified by the medical officer of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Guayaquil will be subjected to no restrictions.

2. Other passengers will be held at port of arrival (Ancon) to complete five days from last presumable exposure to yellow fever.

3. (a) If a vessel lie at an anchorage at Guayaquil where she can receive no infection (infected *stegomyia*) from shore or water craft, or (b) has a certificate from the medical officer of the above-named service that she was fumigated before departure, the date of sailing will be considered the date of last exposure. (c) If the anchorage is approved by said officer then the date of going aboard this vessel will be this date.